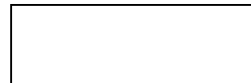




Directorate of
Intelligence

~~Secret~~



CIADI NR 85-001

Narcotics Review



April 1985

(b) (1)
(b) (3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: JUL 2004

~~Secret~~

DI NR 85-001
April 1985

328

3 3 2 4

~~Secret~~

Narcotics Review ☐

April 1985

15

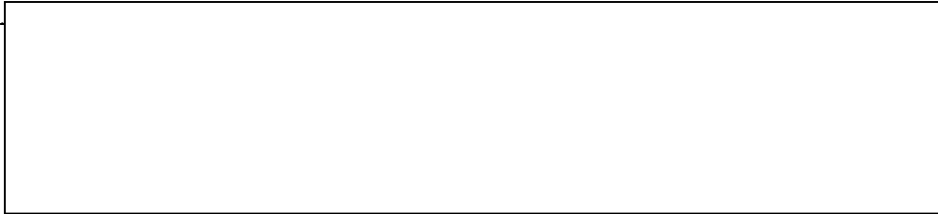
International: Reaction to Controls on Cocaine Processing Chemicals ☐

☐
International efforts to limit availability of essential processing chemicals to drug traffickers have led South American cocaine traffickers to take a number of countermeasures. They have sought new sources of supply, attempted to circumvent controls by transshipping through different countries, and in some cases moved their processing operations into countries where chemicals are cheaper or easier to obtain. Some traffickers are developing drug products and methods that do not require the controlled chemicals. ☐

~~Secret~~

3 2 6

~~Secret~~

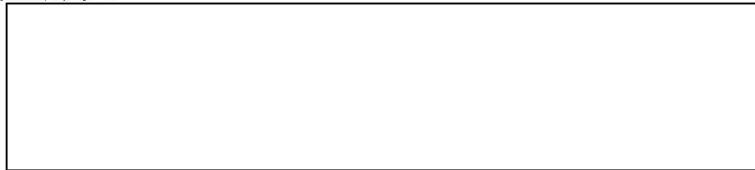


23

Worldwide Narcotics Highlights



A summary of key developments from 15 December 1985 through 1 March 1985.



~~Secret~~

ii

3 2 7

~~Secret~~

Worldwide Narcotics Highlights ☐



1 3 5 0



~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

On 11 February, 16 campesinos were murdered in *Peru's* Upper Huallaga Valley, the target area for US-funded antinarcotics efforts. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Narcotics traffickers murdered 19 Peruvians engaged in coca eradication in this same region on 16 November, causing the program to be held up more than two months. After the February killings, eradication operations were temporarily suspended before starting up again at a much lower level. [REDACTED]

Other drug-related developments in *Peru* for the period of 15 December 1984 to 1 March 1985 reflect the mercurial nature of the Peruvian situation. In December, Lima took actions that sent a strong message to drug traffickers:

- Gen. Juan Balaguer, Director General of the Civil Guard, was removed from office for corruption.
- Peruvian millionaire Carlos Langeberg Melendez was convicted on drug trafficking charges and sentenced to 15 years in prison.
- Interdiction and eradication were resumed in the upper Huallaga Valley on a limited scale but strained police-military relations continued to hamper drug control efforts in the region, with each side accusing the other of drug-related corruption.
- Plans were made for the drug abuse awareness program scheduled for early March in Lima, and the US Embassy's drug education programs showed signs of changing some Peruvian citizens' attitudes toward drug use. [REDACTED]

Trends and events that may affect future *Peruvian* drug control efforts include the presidential election scheduled for April, a growing sophistication in the Peruvian drug industry, and the possibility of Sendero Luminoso (SL) involvement in drug trafficking:

- A Garcia or Barrantes victory in the April election could have far-reaching implications for drug control. Both candidates have indicated that they would reshape Peru's drug control policy and concentrate more on crop substitution and education and less on eradication.

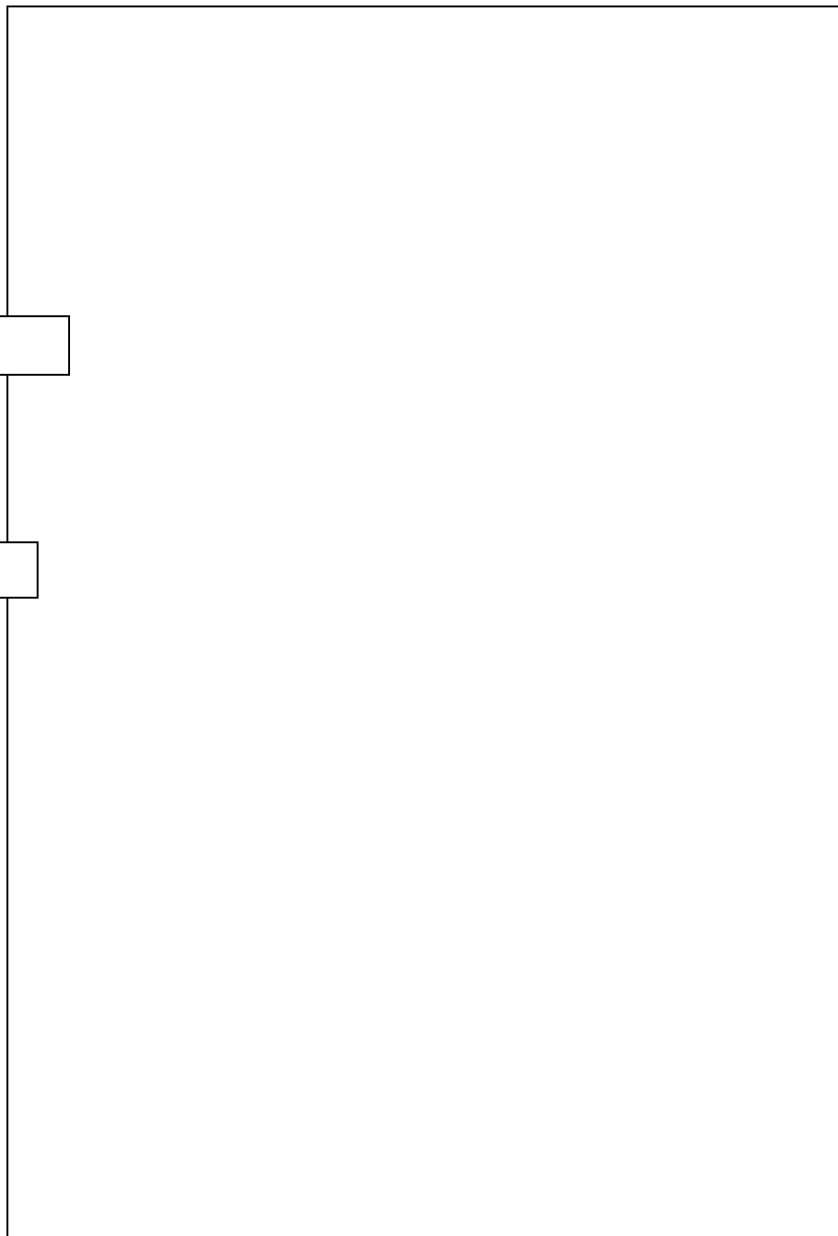
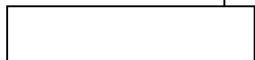
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~